

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE United States Patent and Trademark Office Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450 www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO
09/892,788	06/28/2001	Kenichi Nishikawa	040894-5685	9631
9629	7590 12/11/2003		EXAMINER	
	LEWIS & BOCKIUS L	ROY, SIKHA		
	SYLVANIA AVENUE NW ON, DC 20004	V	ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2879	

DATE MAILED: 12/11/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		Applicati	on No.	Applicant(s)			
Office Action Summary		09/892,7		NISHIKAWA, KENICHI			
		Examine		Art Unit			
		Sikha Ro	ру	2879			
	The MAILING DATE of this communicati		<u> </u>	the correspondence address			
THE - Exte after - If the - If NO - Failu - Any	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICAT nsions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communicate period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) day of period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutor are to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, the period for reply within the set or extended period for reply will, the period for reply will, the period for reply will, the period for reply within the set or extended period for reply will, the period for reply will, the period for reply will, the period for reply will the	FION. CFR 1.136(a). In no evation. ys, a reply within the stally period will apply and working the stally period will apply and working the apply	vent, however, may a rep tutory minimum of thirty vill expire SIX (6) MONT olication to become ABA	oly be timely filed (30) days will be considered timely. IS from the mailing date of this communication. NDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).			
Status	ed patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).						
1)	Responsive to communication(s) filed or	n <u>25 August 2003</u>	<u>3</u> .				
2a) <u></u> ☐	This action is FINAL . 2b)	This action is n	on-final.				
3)	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.						
Disposit	ion of Claims						
5)⊠ 6)⊠ 7)□	Claim(s) 1-17 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration. Claim(s) 12-16 is/are allowed. Claim(s) 1-11 and 17 is/are rejected. Claim(s) is/are objected to. Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.						
	ion Papers	and/or election i	equirement.				
	The specification is objected to by the Ex	caminer					
•	The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a)[)☐ objected to b	y the Examiner.			
ŕ	Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).						
	Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).						
11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.							
Priority (under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120						
* \$ 13) _ \times \$ 3 \\ \tau \tau \tau \tau \tau \tau \tau \	Acknowledgment is made of a claim for All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority doc 2. Certified copies of the priority doc 3. Copies of the certified copies of the application from the International See the attached detailed Office action for Acknowledgment is made of a claim for doince a specific reference was included in 7 CFR 1.78. 1) The translation of the foreign langual acknowledgment is made of a claim for dote acknowledgment is made of a claim for deference was included in the first sentence	uments have been uments have been priority documents a list of the cert omestic priority unthe first sentence age provisional appomestic priority unthe priority unthe first sentence age provisional appomestic priority until mestic priority un	en received. en received in Apents have been rele 17.2(a)). ified copies not render 35 U.S.C. § e of the specification has been der 35 U.S.C. §	plication No eceived in this National Stage eceived. 119(e) (to a provisional application) ion or in an Application Data Sheet. en received. § 120 and/or 121 since a specific			
Attachmen	t(s)						
2) Notic	e of References Cited (PTO-892) se of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-9 mation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper			mmary (PTO-413) Paper No(s) prmal Patent Application (PTO-152)			

Art Unit: 2879

. .

DETAILED ACTION

The Amendment, filed on August 25, 2003 has been entered and is acknowledged by the Examiner.

New claim 17 has been entered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 1-11 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. A broad range or limitation together with a narrow range or limitation that falls within the broad range or limitation (in the same claim) is considered indefinite, since the resulting claim does not clearly set forth the metes and bounds of the patent protection desired. Note the explanation given by the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences in *Ex parte Wu*, 10 USPQ2d 2031, 2033 (Bd. Pat. App. & Inter. 1989), as to where broad language is followed by "such as" and then narrow language. The Board stated that this can render a claim indefinite by raising a question or doubt as to whether the feature introduced by such language is (a) merely exemplary of the remainder of the claim, and therefore not required, or (b) a required feature of the claims. In the present instance, claims 1 and 17 recite the broad limitation "tint of the marking layer as seen through the glaze layer 4 or less in brightness as specified by 1993 JIS: Z8721 as well as 2 or less in chroma as specified

Art Unit: 2879

by 1993 JIS: Z8721", and the claim also recites "<u>3 or less in brightness</u> as specified by 1993 JIS: Z8721 as well as 3 or less in chroma as specified by 1993 JIS: Z8721" which is the narrower statement of the range/limitation of brightness and thus renders the claims 1 and 17 indefinite.

Claims 2-11 are rejected because of their dependency status from claim 1.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-6,17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over EP 0959542 A1 to Sugimoto et al. in view of U. S Patent 6,114,054 to Klein et al.

Sugimoto et al. disclose (page 11 line 29, Fig.3) a spark plug comprising of an insulator with a glaze layer 2d formed on the surface. Sugimoto et al. further disclose (page 2 line 42,43, page 4 lines 30,31) that the amount of Pb contained in the glaze is remarkably reduced to 1% by weight or less as reduced to PbO.

Claim 1 differs from Sugimoto et al. in that Sugimoto et al. do not exemplify a marking layer formed on the insulator underneath the glaze layer so that the marking layer can be seen through the glaze layer.

Klein et al. in relevant art of coloring ceramic surfaces disclose (column 1 lines 66,67, column 2 lines 1-5) a marking layer (pigment layer) applied to the ceramic body

Art Unit: 2879

and subsequently coated with a glaze. It is to be noted that this marking layer can be used for marking or applying color pattern for decoration of the ceramic object.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to include a marking layer on the ceramic insulator surface subsequently coated with glaze layer as suggested by Klein et al. of the spark plug of Sugimoto et al. for marking or applying color pattern for decoration purpose.

Regarding claim 1, Sugimoto and Klein disclose the claimed invention except for the limitation of the tint of the marking layer seen through the glaze layer having particular value in brightness and chroma as specified by 1993 JIS: Z8721. It is well known in the art (as evidenced by U.S. Patent 6,524,703 to Court (column 5 lines 20-28)) that <u>brightness</u> is related to gloss and refractive index and hence the material of the glazing material. Furthermore pigments or dyes impart hue and <u>chroma</u> to an article (as evidenced in definition of colorant in U.S. Patent 6,110,566 to White et al.). Hence it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to specify the brightness and chroma of marking layer seen through the glaze layer which inherently change with the composition of the glaze layer (affecting brightness) and the marking layer (pigments affecting chroma).

It has been held that discovering an optimum value of a result effective variable involves only routine skill in the art. Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skills in the art at the time the invention was made to specify the tint of the marking layer seen through the glaze layer, 3 or less in brightness as well as 3 or less in chroma as specified by 1993 JIS: Z 8721 or 4 or less in brightness as well as 2 or less in chroma

Application/Control Number: 09/892,788

Art Unit: 2879

as specified by 1993 JIS: Z 8721, since discovering an optimum value of a result variable is considered within the skills of the art.

Regarding claim 2 Sugimoto et al. disclose (page 7 line 43) the glaze layer further comprises Zn component.

Regarding claim 3 Sugimoto et al. disclose (page 15, Table 1) Zn present in the glaze layer in an amount of 21 mol.% as reduced to ZnO. Sugimoto et al. disclose (page 7 line 43) Zn present in the glaze layer in an amount of 10-25% by weight (12-30 mol%) as reduced to ZnO.

Regarding claims 4,5 and 6 Klein et al. disclose (column 1 lines 16-19) the pigments used in the marking layer comprise colored oxides of iron, chromium, manganese.

Claim 17 essentially recites the limitations of claim 1 and 5 and hence is rejected for similar reason (see rejection of claims 1 and 5).

Allowable Subject Matter

Claims 12-16 are allowed over the prior art of record.

The following is an examiner's statement of reasons for allowance:

Regarding claim 12, the references of the Prior Art of record fails to teach or suggest a spark plug with the combination of the limitations as set forth in claim 12, and specifically the limitation of marking layer comprising 30 to 60 mass% of an Fe

Application/Control Number: 09/892,788

....

Art Unit: 2879

component in terms of Fe_2O_3 and 10 to 40 mass % of a Cr component in terms of Cr_2O_3 .

Claims 13-16 are allowable for the reasons given in claim 12 because of their dependency status from claim 12.

Claims 7-11 would be allowable if rewritten to overcome the rejection(s) under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, set forth in this Office action and to include all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

The following is a statement of reasons for the indication of allowable subject matter:

Regarding claim 7 the references of the Prior Art of record fails to teach or suggest a spark plug with the combination of the limitations as set forth in claim 7, and specifically the limitation of the marking layer comprising 30 to 60 mass% of an Fe component in terms of Fe_2O_3 and 10 to 40 mass % of a Cr component in terms of Cr_2O_3 .

Claim 8 would be allowable being dependent on the claim 7.

Regarding claim 9 the references of the Prior Art of record fails to teach or suggest a spark plug with the combination of the limitations as set forth in claim 9, and specifically the limitation of the marking layer comprising 10 to 40 mass% of a Co component in terms of CoO.

Regarding claim 10 the references of the Prior Art of record fails to teach or suggest a spark plug with the combination of the limitations as set forth in claim 10, and

specifically the limitation of the marking layer comprising 0.5 to 15 mass% of a Ni component in terms of Ni_2O_3 .

Regarding claim 11 the references of the Prior Art of record fails to teach or suggest a spark plug with the combination of the limitations as set forth in claim 11, and specifically the limitation of the marking layer comprising 0.5 to 15 mass% in total of at least one of an Al component and a Ba component, the Al component being in terms of Al_2O_3 and the Ba component in terms of BaO.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claim 1 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Regarding the rejection of claim 1 the Examiner respectfully submits that brightness and chroma do indeed depend on the material of the glaze layer and the pigments of the marking layer respectively. Sugimoto in view of Klein discloses the glaze layer comprising Pb with less than 1% by weight as reduced to PbO and Zn present in an amount of 10-25 % by weight as reduced to ZnO and marking layer containing pigments comprised of colored oxides of iron, chromium and manganese. Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to specify the tint of the marking layer seen through the glaze layer, 3 or less in brightness as well as 3 or less in chroma as specified by 1993 JIS: Z 8721 or 4 or less in brightness as well as 2 or less in chroma as specified by 1993 JIS: Z

Application/Control Number: 09/892,788 Page 8

Art Unit: 2879

8721, since discovering an optimum value of a result variable is considered within the skills of the art.

Contact Information

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Sikha Roy whose telephone number is (703) 308-2826. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 8:00 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nimeshkumar D. Patel can be reached on (703) 305-4794. The fax phone number for the organization is (703) 308-7382.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-0956.

5.Rr

Sikha Roy Patent Examiner Art Unit 2879 VIP PATEL PRIMARY EXAMINER